

90-50-5-3/10

A Case of Breakdown in the Electric Power Lines of the Bashkir Oil Rayon

(Figure 4). The broken supports stood in places where the line was perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the wind. The supports of the 6-kv lines were broken at the connection of the upper and the middle section (Figure 5). On a line consisting of 160 supports, 78 were broken (Figure 6). In the lines running parallel to the wind, the supports remained erect, but many wires broke due to the weight of the ice. It is calculated that the twisting moment on the upper section of the supports was 260,700 kgcm and on the lower section 410,700 kgcm, which is 2.7 and 2.2 times more than is admissible. Conclusions are that the hydro-meteorological conditions were not fully known, that the districts of Bashkiria have been classified as belonging to the Second Climatic Area which is not the case, that the distribution of information on such breakdowns is not satisfactory, that protective measures against glazed frost are not being handled properly. There are 6 figures.

AVAILABLE:  
Card 2/2

Library of Congress  
1. Transmission lines-Maintenance 2. Electric cables-Climatic factors

VINITSKIY, V., letchik-ispytatel'; PAVLOV, Uu., inzhener.

Landing a helicopter in case of an engine failure. Grashd.av. 13  
no.9:14-15 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Helicopters)

L 04091-67

ACC NR: AR6023291

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/H068/H068

AUTHOR: Bershitskiy, A. A.; Vinit'skiy, Ye. S.

TITLE: Ultrasonic signalling devices for levels of liquid media

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3Zh474

REF SOURCE: Tr. 1-y Mezhevuz. nauchn. konferentsii po primeneniyu molekul. akust. k issled. veshchestva i v nar. kh-ve. Tashkent, 1964, 293-294

TOPIC TAGS: liquid level instrument, ultrasonic equipment

ABSTRACT: The operation of the described instrument is based on the use of a degree of attenuation of flexural ultrasonic oscillations in the wall of the vessel when the liquid reaches a specified level in the vessel. The oscillations are excited with the aid of two piezoelectric elements located horizontally on the outer side of the vessel, at the height of the monitored level. The accuracy with which the liquid level is determined is  $\pm 2 - 3$  mm. The instrument makes it possible to carry out remote measurements and to monitor the level of corrosive, toxic, and similar liquids.

[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

kh

Card 1/1

VINITOROVSKAYA, Ye. L.

"Chronic Trichophytosis of Adults -- Epidemiology and Clinical Aspects."

Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of Venerology Dermatology),  
No 1, January-February 1974, (Moscow), Moscow.

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., professor; KASSIL', G.N. (Moskva): (Po materialam S.P. Vinitkovskoy, G.S. Vorsa, S.M. Grach, N.G. Grachenoy, M.B. Dunayevskoy F.A. Rosinoy, V.V. Stankevich. A.L. Sheakhmana, A.A. Shmidt)

Data on nasal reflex therapy in medical practice. Klin. med. 33 no. 9:12-17 S '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo, nervnogo i fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniy Moskovskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina i nauchno-issledovatel'skoy gruppy pri otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR. 2. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Grashchenkov)

(THERAPEUTICS,

mass reflex ionogalvanic ther. technic)

(ELECTROTHERAPY,

mass reflex ionogalvanic ther. technic)

VINJA, V.

"How our people accept and adapt foreign fish names." II

p. 270 (Morsko Ribarstvo) Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1957  
Rijeka, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

VINK, B.; SEMECHKOV, A.

"Turpentine in Tyumen' Province and practices of efficient  
workers in this field" by G. Vartikovskii, V. Maksimov.  
Reviewed by B. Vink, A. Semechkov. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.  
prom. 16 no.2:32 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Tyumen' Province--Turpentine)  
(Vartikovskii, G.) (Maksimov, V.)

Vink, M.V.

M.V. Vink. Application of zirconium boride and molybdenum silicide  
antiemission coatings.

Title: Seminar on refractory metals, compounds, and alloys (Kiev, April 1963).

Source: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 3, 1963, 266-267

VELDRE, V.Ia.; VINKALMS, I.Zh.

Calculating the effective cross sections for the ionization of  
hydrogen atoms by electron impact. Opt. 1 spektr. 18 no.5:902-  
904 My '65. (MIRA 18:10)

VELDRE, V., VINKALNS, I., KARULE, E.

"Ionization of hydrogen by electrons allowing for distortion of  
incident and outgoing waves."

Report submitted to the Third Intl. Conf. on the Physics of Electronics  
and Atomic Collisions, London, England 22-26 July 1963

VINKALNS, I.Zh.; KARULE, E.M.; GBRYENKOV, V.D.

Elastic scattering of electrons by lithium atoms in the polarization-exchange approximation. Opt. i spektr. 17 no.2:197-202  
Ag<sup>†</sup>64 (MIRA 17:8)

U 64495-25 1.7(1)/1.7(1)/1.7(1)/1.7(1)/1.7(1) IJR(c) 30/04/83  
ACCESSION NR: AP5012626 UR/0001/05/015/0.5/0.5/0.5/0.5  
539.186.2

AUTHORS: Veldre, V. Ya.; Vinkalns, I. Zh.

TITLE: Calculation of the effective cross sections for the ionization  
of hydrogen atoms by electron impact

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 902-904

TOPIC TAGS: impact ionization, ionization cross section, electron  
polarization, hydrogen atom reaction

ABSTRACT: To check on the capabilities of various approximate meth-  
ods of calculation, the authors used an electron computer to evaluate  
numerically the effective cross sections for ionization of atomic  
hydrogen by electron impact in the following approximations: (1) the  
distorted-wave approximation with and without neglect of polarization  
effects; (2) the approximation in which both the electrons after  
ionization are described by Coulomb functions with and without polarization

Card 1/3

L 64496-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012626

change, and also with allowance for the deformation of the incident wave. In all cases, an expansion in partial waves is used and the total cross section is computed in terms of the deviation from the Born approximation cross sections. The various approximations and factors governing the choice of the approximation parameters are briefly discussed. The results are presented in the form of curves, and since the curves differ little from one another, it is concluded that in the distorted-wave approximation the polarization effects have little influence on the total ionization cross section, and the ionization cross sections computed by the distorted-wave method agrees better with the available experimental data than those obtained by the other approximations. Calculations in the approximation for which both the electrons after ionization are described by Coulomb functions of the continuous spectrum yield values that are significantly greater than the Born cross section close to the ionization threshold. Allowance for the deformation of the incident wave has practically no effect. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

Card 2/3

L 64496-65

ACCESSION NR: . AP5012626

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 21May64

NR REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, NP

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043005

S/0051/64/017/002/0197/0202

AUTHORS: Vinkalns, I. Zh.; Karule, E. M.; Ob"yedkov, V. D.

TITLE: Elastic scattering of electrons by the lithium atom in the exchange-polarization approximation

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 197-202

TOPIC TAGS: elastic scattering, electron scattering, lithium, exchange reaction, polarization

ABSTRACT: The exchange-polarization approximation developed by V. D. Ob"yedkov (Opt. i spektr. v. 17, 189, 1964; Vestn. LGU, no. 22, 23, 1963) is used to calculate the total elastic-scattering cross sections of electrons with energies 0--12 eV scattered from lithium atoms. The calculations are also made by the distorted-field method with exchange (Hartree-Fock approximation) and in an approximation that takes polarization into account but not exchange. The calculations are made for five angular momenta (from 0 to 4) in the first variant and three angular momenta (from 0 to 2) in the

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043005

last two variants. The equations are solved by a non-iterative method as used by Mariott (Proc. Phys. Soc. v. 72, 121, 1958). The calculations confirm the importance of polarization in the calculation of the cross sections for the scattering of slow electrons by alkali metals. The observed minimum of the total scattering cross section near the threshold (Ramsauer effect) is interpreted. It is concluded that in elastic scattering by strongly polarizing atoms, the polarization phenomena play a larger role than exchange phenomena, and must therefore be taken into account first. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 14 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, OP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 014

2/2

L 26521-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) JD/GS

ACC NR: AT6011777

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0087/0095

AUTHOR: Vinkalns, I. Zh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ionization of the hydrogen atom by slow electrons

SOURCE: AN latSSR. Institut fiziki. Elektronno-atomnyye stolknoveniya; atomnyye stolknoveniya (Electron and atom collision; atom collisions), no. 2, Riga, Izd-vo Zinatne, 1965, 87-95

TOPIC TAGS: electron scattering, hydrogen atom reaction, impact ionization, wave function, charge exchange, ionization cross section

ABSTRACT: The author calculates in various approximations the partial cross sections of the ionization of hydrogen atoms by electron impact. By starting from the Born approximation, the author investigates how allowance for exchange and distortion of the wave function of the scattered electron affects the accuracy of the results of the Born approximation. The problem is solved in the representation of total orbital angular momentum and projection. It is shown that allowance for exchange changes the position and the total cross section of the ionization in the Geltman approximation (Phys. Rev. v. 102, 171, 1956) more than in the Born-Oppenheimer approximation. If exchange is disregarded, then replacement of the plane-wave component by the Coulomb function of the continuous spectrum leads to an increase in the partial cross sections, and causes the total cross section to exceed the Bron cross section by approximately

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54  
B+1

Card 1/2

L 26521-66

ACC NR: AT6011777

a factor of two. In most calculations the electron wave function is approximated by its plane-wave component. The integrals involved in the calculations were evaluated by means of a computer (BESM-2M). The author thanks V. Ya. Veldre for continuous interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 26511-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) JD/GS

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0097/0103

ACC NR: AT6011778

AUTHOR: Vinkalns, I. Zh.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of distortions of the incident wave on the partial cross sections of the ionization of the hydrogen atom

SOURCE: An Latvian Institute of Physics. Elektronno-atomnye stoknoveniya; atomnye stoknoveniya (Electron and atom collisions; atom collisions), no. 2, Riga, Izd-vo Zinatne, 1965, 97-103

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen atom reaction, ionization cross section, impact ionization, wave function, charge exchange, electron polarization

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a paper in the same source (pp. 87-95, Acc. AT6011777) dealing with the behavior of the partial cross sections of hydrogen-atom ionization by electron impact by the Born-Oppenheimer and Geltman (Phys. Rev. v. 102, 171, 1956) approximations. Whereas in the earlier paper the incident electron was described by a plane wave, in the present paper the partial cross sections are calculated with allowance for the distortion of the incident wave in the static field of the atom, and also with allowance for polarization effects. In other respects the calculations were similar to those in the companion paper, and were made with an electronic computer (BESM-2M). The results show that allowance for polarization effects has little influence on the partial cross sections. On the other hand, allow-

Card 1/2

L 26511-66

ACC NR: AT6011778

ance for the distortion of the incident wave in the study of the atoms affects principally only certain of the partial cross sections ( $Q_{101}$ ), which is decreased by the allowance for the distortion. As a result, the total cross section decreases to approximately one half and amounts to 70% of the exchange-free Born cross section. The wave distortion has a smaller effect in the Geltman approximation. The author thanks V. Ya. Veldre for guidance. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jul65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 006

2/2 CC

ALT, Eduard; JAKOBI, Eduard; VINKEL, A., retsenzent; ABO, L., red.;  
LUMET, E., tekhn. red.

[How to handle a television set]Televisori kasitsemine. Tallinn,  
Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1962. 138 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Television--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

VINKEVICH, Gavriil Afanas'yevich; KOZYAVIN, A., red.

[Outstanding geographer and traveler] Vydaiushchiisia  
geograf i puteshestvennik. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika,  
1965. 104 p. (MIRA 18:12)

VINKLER, Elemer; LAZAR, Janos

Current data on the identification test of thymol with nitric acid. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.6:248-251 N '65.

1. Submitted June 17, 1965.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY  
 CATEGORY : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry  
 RES. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No.1260  
 AUTHOR : Szabo, J.; Vardler, E.  
 INSTIT. : Hungarian AS  
 TITLE : On the Preparation of Arylbenzo-[a]-1,3-thiazine Derivatives. III. Demonstration of the Position of the Alkoxy Group in Arylbenzo-[a]-1,3-  
 DETG. PUB. : Acta chim. acad. scient. hung., 1960, 17. No 2, 201-209  
 ABSTRACT : To demonstrate the position of alkoxy group in the earlier-synthesized 2-aryldialkylbenzo-[a]-1,3-thiazines (see report II, RZKhim., No 2, 1958, No 25219), the latter were oxidized with a solution of  $CrO_3$  in  $CH_3COOH$  to 2-aryldi-6,7-di-benzo-[a]-1,3-thiazines (Ia-b; everywhere  $R = CH_3O$ ; a aryl =  $C_6H_5$ , b 3,4- $(CH_3O)_2C_6H_3$ ) and  
 \*thiazine Derivatives by Their Synthesis

CARD: 1/6

C-31

3

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORIES :

ASS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : (from alcohol), whose dichloranhydride, m.p.  
cont'd 147-148° (from benzene), was converted into  
dianide, m.p. 221-223° (from alcohol), and  
reduced with Zn-dust and  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  to the amide  
of II (III), m.p. 169-170° (from alcohol); III  
was condensed with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCl}$  in the presence of  
 $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$  in the cold to S-benzoyl-III, m.p. 179-  
180° (from alcohol), cyclized by the action of

RECD:

3/6

G-32

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : HCl in xylol to Ia, m.p. 189-190° (from alco-  
cont'd hol). Analogously, from III and 3,4-(CH<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>-  
C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>COOEt, S-veratroyl-III was obtained, m.p.  
178-179° (from alcohol); converted to Ib, m.p.  
217-218° (from alcohol). To prepare Ic by ni-  
trating 3,4-R<sub>2</sub>'-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CHO (IV) with conc. HNO<sub>3</sub>  
at ~0°, 6-nitro-IV was synthesized, m.p. 95-  
96° (from alcohol), oxidized with alkaline

CARD: 1/6

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1260

AUTHOR :  
INST. :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : solution of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  to 6-nitro-3,4- $\text{R}_2$ '-benzoic  
cont'd acid, m.p. 142-143° (from benzene), reduced  
over Pd/C in alcohol at 50° to 6-amino-3,4- $\text{R}_2$ '-  
benzoic acid, m.p. 135-136° (decomp.; from al-  
cohol), from which 4,5- $\text{R}_2$ '-thiosalicylic acid  
(V), m.p. 202-203° (from alcohol), was obtained  
by the diazo method; by the method described  
above, V was converted to 4,4',5,5'- $\text{R}_4$ '-diphenyl-

CARD: 5/6

G-33

COUNTRY :  
CATEGORY :

ANS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 1000

AUTHOR :  
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : disulfidodicarbonic-2,2' acid (VI), m.p. 219-  
220° (from alcohol) [disulfidodicarbonic-2,2' acid (VI),  
m.p. 166-169° (from benzene); diacid of VI,  
m.p. 219-220° (from benzene); acid of V,  
m.p. 160-161° (from alcohol); 2-benzoyl di-  
sulfidodicarbonic-2,2' acid (VII), m.p. 179-180° (from  
alcohol)], and Ia, m.p. 154-155° (from alcohol).  
-- L. Shchukina

REF: 6/6

L 33619-66 EWP(j) RM  
ACC NR: AP6025016

SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/65/071/011/0481/0489

AUTHOR: Klivenyi, Ferenc; Vinkler, Flemer; Lazar, Janos

ORG: Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, College of Medicine, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszerészeti Vegytani Intézete)

TITLE: Further studies on the reduction of sulfochlorides and thiolsulfonic acid esters

SOURCE: Magyar kémiai folyóirat, v. 71, no. 11, 1965, 481-489

TOPIC TAGS: ester, chemical reduction, sulfonic acid, mercaptan

ABSTRACT: Reduction of aliphatic and alicyclic sulfochlorides proceeds, at room temperature, through the sulfinic acid and probably sulfonic acid, yielding mercaptan. The process takes place parallel to the formation of disulfide, which results from the reaction of sulfinic acid and mercaptan. When the reduction is carried out at the boiling point, a part of the sulfinic acid is converted into sulfonic acid and thiolsulfonic acid ester. In the case of the reduction of aromatic sulfochlorides with zinc and acid the sulfinic acid formed at room temperature further reacts to give thiolsulfonic acid ester. At the boiling point the yield of thiolsulfonic acid ester increases. Orig. art. has: 5 tables. [Based on authors' German abst.] [JPRS: 33,906]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 19Mar65 / ORIG REF: 007 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 008  
Card 1/1 53

SZABO, Janos; VINKLER, Elemer

Rearrangement mechanism of N-(3,4-dialkoxy-phenyl-mercapto-methyl)-benzamide derivatives to benzo-*ras*-1:3-thiazine derivatives. *Magy kem folyoir* 68 no.7:279-283 J1 '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszerészeti Vegytani Intézete.

VINKLER, Alois, kand.biol.nauk, doktor

Information on the journal "Neoplasma." Vop.onk. 4 no.3:375-376 '58  
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Spetsial'nyy redaktor zhurnala "Neoplasma." Adres avtora  
g. Bratislava, Issledovatel'skiy onkologicheskiy institut, ul.  
Chekhoslovatskoy armii, d.17.  
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--ONCOLOGY--PERIODICALS)

Vin Klen L.

Reactions of sulfonic anhydrides

VINKLER E

7 Confirmation of the identity of the altered sulfenic acid  
disulfides and thiosulfates

The altered sulfenic acid disulfides were identified by the formation of thiosulfates from the disulfides by  $\text{BrO}_3\text{H}$  oxidation. The formation of thiosulfates by hydrolysis of sulfenic chlorides is explained by the interconversion of the 2 tautomeric forms of sulfenic acid,  $\text{ArSOH}$  and  $\text{ArS(O)H}$  (I) with each other and loss of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Reaction of the sulfenyl chloride and I. with loss of  $\text{HCl}$ , could also explain the formation of thiosulfates.  $p\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}^{\cdot\cdot}$  (15.8 g) in 30 ml petr ether with 150 ml of 5%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  soln gave 82%  $\text{KSCl}_2\text{SR}$ . II, R = p-tolyl, III, m. 100°. Other II products were: R = m-tolyl, m. 100°, IV, m. 100°, V, m. 100°, VI, m. 90°. II in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  were oxidized by adding a  $\text{CHCl}_3$  soln of  $\text{BrO}_3\text{H}$  and allowing the mixt to stand for 24 hrs giving the respective  $\text{RSO}_2\text{SR}$ , m. 70-7°, 80-8°, 133-4°, and 118-20°. Similarly the following thiosulfates were obtained from the corresponding disulfides: from  $(p\text{-O}_2\text{NPhS})_2$ , m. 152-4° (VII); (1,2- $\text{ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{S})_2$ , m. 109° (decompn.) (VIII);  $(p\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{S})_2$ , m. 87-8°; (1- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S})_2$ , m. 93°. Further  $\text{BrO}_3\text{H}$  acid oxidation gave the thiosulfate of VII, m. 180°, and of VIII, m. 151-2°. R. W. Layer

477

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

Confirmation of the identity of the alleged sulfenic anhydrides and thiosulfonates. In German.

P. 15, (Acta Chimica) Vol. 11, no. 1/2, 1957, Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

VINELAK, E.

Preparation of aryl-benzo (E) - 1:3 thiazine derivatives. II A reaction of aromatic iminothioether with formaldehyde.

P. 99 ( ACTA CHIMICA ) Vol. 12, No. 1, 1957, in German  
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (SEAL) LC. Vol. 7, No. 3.  
March 1958

3  
2 May

Reactions of "sulfenic acid anhydrides." Proof of the  
identity of the alleged "sulfenic acid anhydrides" and thiol  
esters of sulfenic acids. / Klenner Vinkler and Ferenc Kli-  
vén. Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 61, 48-53 (1964). Thiol  
esters of sulfenic acids (I) have been proven to be structur-  
ally identical with the alleged "sulfenic acid anhydrides"  
(I). The hydrolysis of sulfinyl chlorides and the resulting  
products (I) are discussed in the light of these findings.  
A. Lacato

JxJ

VINKLER, Elemer

~~Elemer Vinkler~~

✓ 17056\* (The Production of Aromatic Thioalkanoic Acid Esters and of Disulfides by Bimolecular Reduction of Sulfochlorides.) *Aromás tioalkánosav-éster-ek és diszulfidok előállítása. szulfokloridok bimolekulás redukciójával.* Elemer Vinkler and Ferenc Klényi. *Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat*, v. 68, no. 8, Aug. 1934, p. 225-228.

Development of a simple, general synthesis. Theoretical consideration: and practical results Structural formulas. 21 ref.

HA

VINKLER, G. Ye.

Unusual course of hemorrhagic vasculities. Vrach. delo no.8:  
117-119 Ag'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Terapevticheskoye otdeleniye Aktyubinskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.  
(PURPURA (PATHOLOGY))

VINKEVICH, G. (Shimanovsk)

Increasing the output power of the "Rodina" radio receiver.  
Radio no.1:23 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

*Vinkevich, G.*

USCR/Electronics

Card 1/1      Pub. 89 - 11/27

Authors      : Vinkevich, G.

Title        : Increasing the output power of the "Rodina" radio receiver

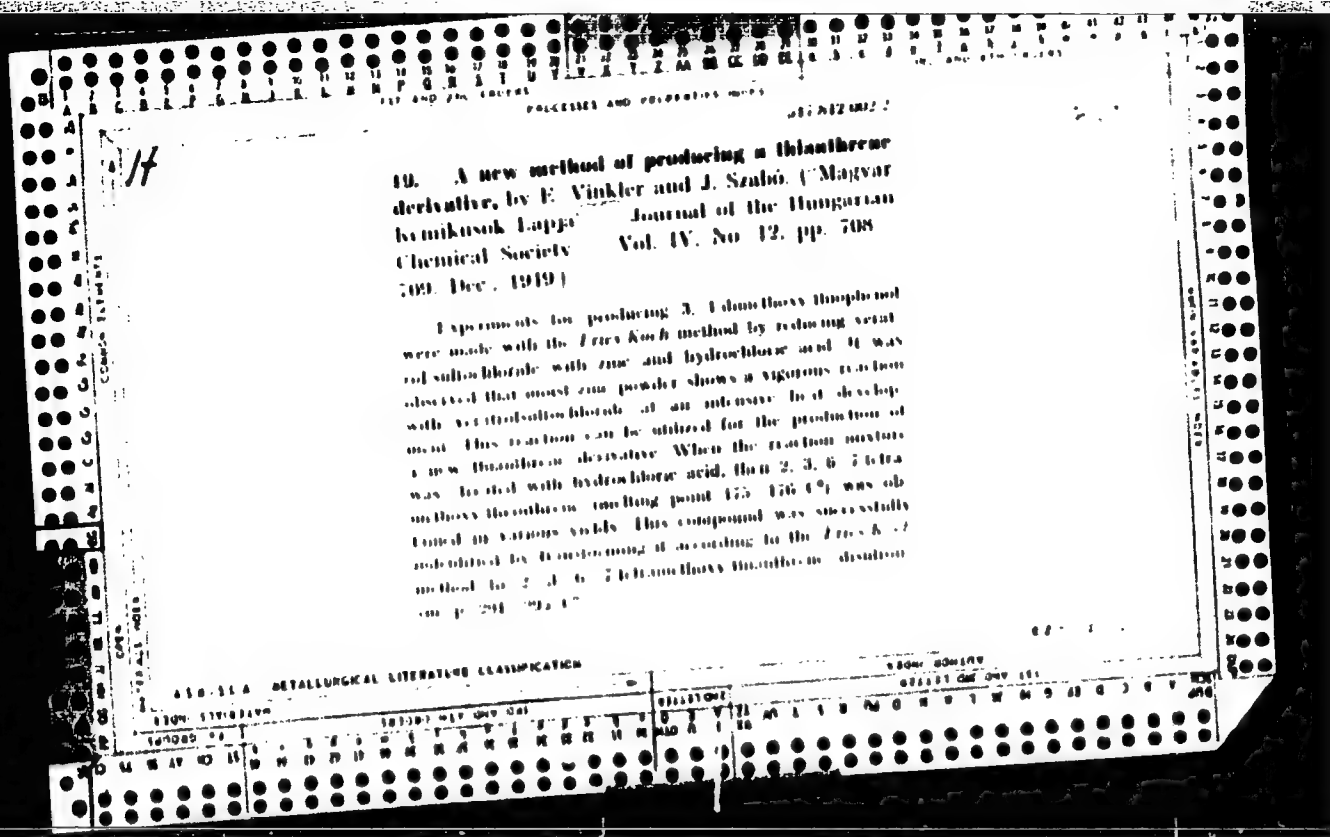
Periodical   : Radio 1, page 23, Jan 1955

Abstract     : The author states, that the use of the 2Zh2M tubes instead of the  
IN3S on his "Rodina" radio set, as suggested by "Radio" in No. 11,  
1953, gave very satisfactory results. Circuit diagram.

Institution   : .....

Submitted    : .....

VINKLER, E.,  
V. BRUCKNER, Acta Lit. Sci. Regiae Univ. Hung. Francisco-  
Josephinae, Sect. Chem. Mineral. Phys. 6, 145-59 (1938)



CA

Light absorption by *N*-arythioalkylphthalimide derivatives. Árpád Káro, E. Vinkler, and R. Csécsényi. *Acta Univ. Szeged., Chem. et Phys.* 2, 192-6 (1949) (in German). —The extinction curves of 6 derivs. of *N*-(arythioalkyl)-phthalimide, and of thioaniline, 3,4-dimethoxythioaniline, phthalimide, and *N*-methylphthalimide were detd. and discussed. István Farkas

CA

The synthesis of spasmolytic isoquinoline bases. Some new reversible N-O acyl migrations. *Résumé* Viallet and Guyon-Brunet, *B. Magne (Chem. Ind. Paris)* 45, 147 (1968). Treating 3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (I) in pyridine with H<sub>2</sub>O and evap. (OH)CH<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>Me (II) in pyridine with H<sub>2</sub>O and evap. the ether ext. of the resulting cryst. mass gave a greenish oil identified as  $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- $\alpha$ -benzoyloxy- $\beta$ -nitropropane (III). The reaction of I in pyridine with anisoyl chloride and purification of the CHCl<sub>3</sub> ext. of the product led to an olive-green oil consisting of the  $\alpha$ -anisoyl analog (III) of II. Treating I in pyridine with freshly prepd. veratroyl chloride, prep. a CHCl<sub>3</sub> ext. and freshly prepd. this ext. gave a greenish oil consisting of then evap. this ext. gave a greenish oil consisting of the  $\alpha$ -veratroyloxy compd. (IV). Dissolving I in a mixt. of pyridine and CHCl<sub>3</sub> and adding freshly distd. PhCH<sub>2</sub> of pyridine and CHCl<sub>3</sub>, then prep. a CHCl<sub>3</sub> ext. and evap. it C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl in CHCl<sub>3</sub>, then prep. a CHCl<sub>3</sub> ext. and evap. it in *vacuo* gave a yellow oil consisting of the  $\alpha$ -phenacetonyl compd. (V). Electrolytic reduction of the II using Pt electrodes in 20% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (anolyte) and the alc. soln. of the compd. (catholyte) gives colorless needles of  $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- $\beta$ -benzoylamino- $\gamma$ -propanol, m. 136°. The electrolytic reduction of III led to colorless needles of

the  $\beta$ -anisoylamino compd., m. 137°. Similar treatment of IV gave also colorless needle crystals of the  $\beta$ -veratroylamino compd., m. 155°. Electrolytic reduction of V gave an oily product consisting of the  $\beta$ -phenylacetonylamino compd. (VI). Treating VI in purified xylene with POCl<sub>3</sub> and adding concd. NaOH to the cooled soln. gave white needles with silky luster which lost their water of crystn. at 65° when heated *in vacuo*, m. 104° and were identified as 1-benzyl-3-methyl-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline. Into veratroyl chloride and MeNH<sub>2</sub> in abs. alc., dil. alc., NaOMe was dropped with cooling to the soln. The crystalline mass gave, after drying, a white powder consisting of Na  $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- $\beta$ -ac-nitroethanol (VII). VII in CHCl<sub>3</sub> suspension was treated with H<sub>2</sub>O in CHCl<sub>3</sub>. After filtering the pptd. NaCl and evap. the filtrate a reddish thick oil consisting of  $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- $\alpha$ -benzoyloxy- $\beta$ -nitroethane (VIII) was obtained. The electrolytic reduction of VIII led to crude  $\alpha$ -(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)- $\beta$ -benzoylamino-ethanol (IX). IX in toluene was mixed with POCl<sub>3</sub> and heated, then cooled, shaken out with dil. HCl and made alk. with NaOH with cooling. After purifying the soln. picric acid was added to form the picrate, m. 251°, of 1-phenyl-6,7-dimethoxyisoquinoline. S. S. de Finlay

VINKLER, E

20. Preparation of aryl-benzo-[c]-1,3-thiazine derivatives,  
 III. Verification of the position of the alkoxy groups in aryl-  
 benzo-[c]-1,3-thiazine derivatives by synthesis. (In German)  
 J. Szabo, E. Vinkler. *Acta Chimica Academiae  
 Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 11, 1958, No. 3, pp. 201-209

Several dialkoxy-benzo-[c]-1,3-thiazine derivatives  
 were prepared earlier by the authors. In order to verify the  
 position of alkoxy groups on the one hand benzothiazine  
 bases were oxidized to 4-oxo derivatives while they were  
 synthesized in an unambiguous manner on the other. For  
 the latter purpose 6,7-dialkoxy derivatives obtained from  
 6-nitro-veratric aldehyde, the structure of which was proved  
 by Pecher and Kamuleanu, were converted into 8-aryl-  
 thiomalic amide derivatives and the latter were subse-  
 quently cyclized to 4-oxo-benzothiazine derivatives accord-  
 ing to Bohne and Schmidt. The compounds thus prepared  
 proved to be identical with the oxidation products of benzo-  
 thiazine bases. The unequivocal identity of the products  
 obtained by unambiguous synthesis and by oxidation ex-  
 cludes the possibility of the 6-position of the alkoxy group  
 in question.

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VINKLER, E.

Country : HUNGARY  
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G  
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15375  
 Author : Vinkler, E.; Klivenyi, F.; Klivenyi, E.  
 Institut. : Hungarian AS  
 Title : On Reactions of Aromatic Ethers of Thiosulfinic Acids with Grignard Reagents. On the Preparation of Certain Salts of Aromatic Sulfonic  
 Orig Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 2, 247-249  
 Abstract : It was established that  $\text{ArS(O)SAr}$  (I) (where  $\text{Ar} = 4\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$  (Ia) or  $\alpha$ -naphthyl) with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-CH}_2\text{MgCl}$  (II) forms  $\text{ArSOCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$  (III) and  $\text{ArS-MgCl}$ , and that Ia or I ( $\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ) reacts with  $\text{RMgBr}$  (where  $\text{R} = \text{C}_3\text{H}_7$  or  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ) with the formation of  $\text{RSAr}$  and  $\text{ArSOMgBr}$  (IV). Hydrolysis of IV takes place according to the formula:  

$$2 \text{ IV} + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2 \text{ HOMgBr} + 2 \text{ ArS(=O)H} \rightleftharpoons 2 \text{ HOSAr} \rightarrow 2 \text{ I} + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O}.$$
 By the reaction of IV with II, III and  
 \* Acids. Preliminary Report

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Country :  
Category : G  
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15375  
Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :  
Orig Pub. :  
Abstract : MgClBr are obtained. Analogously, III and  
cont'd. HOMgBr are formed from IV and  $C_6H_5CH_2OH$ .-- V.  
Skorodumov

Card: 2/2

G - 35

VINKLER, Elemer; KLIVENYI, Ferenc

Mechanism of the hydrolysis of aromatic sulfenyl chlorides.  
Magy kem folyoir 65 no. 11:452-452 N°59.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszerészeti Vegytani  
Intézete.

VINKLER, E<sub>1</sub>emer, Doz., dr. (Szeged); KLIVENYI, Ferenc, dr. (Szeged)

Contribution to the mechanism of hydrolysis of aromatic sulfenyl chlorides; a new contribution to the chemistry of thiosulfinic-acid ester. Acta chimica Hung 22 no.3:345-358 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medial University,  
Szeged.

(Hydrolysis)  
(Aromatic compounds)  
(Sulfenyl chlorides)  
(Thiosulfinic acids)  
(Esters)

VINKLER, Elemer; LAZAR, Janos; KLIVENYI, Ferenc

Proving the composition of the so-called "cystine disulfoxide"  
by synthesis. Magyar kém folyoir 67 no.7:303-306 J1 '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyógyszereszi Vegytani  
Intézete.

FERENCZY, Lajos (Szeged 428, Hungary); ZSOLT, Janos (Szeged 428, Hungary);  
VINKLER, Elmer (Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 9, Hungary); KLIVENYI,  
Elmer (Szeged, Beloiannisz ter 9, Hungary)

Antimicrobial activity of aromatic thiol-sulphonates and thiol-sulphates. Acta biol. Hung 12 no.2:121, 126 '61.

1. Institute for Plant Physiology, University of Szeged (Head: I. Szalai) and Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged (Head: D. Roszegi).

\*

VINKLER, Elemer, dr., doz. (Szeged, Eotvos u.2); LAZAR, Janos, dr. (Szeged, Eotvos u.2);  
KLIVENYI, Ferenc, dr. (Szeged, Eotvos u.2)

Data on the constitution of the so-called "cystine disulphoxide."  
Acta chimica Hung 30 no.2:233-238 '62

1. Pharmazeutisch-Chemisches Institut der Medizinischen Universi-  
tat.

ACC NR: AT6033879

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/046/006/0357/0372

AUTHOR: Klivonyi, Ferenc--Fliveni, F. (Doctor; Szeged); Lazar, Janos--Lazar, Ya. /+/ (Doctor; Szeged); Vinkler, Elemer (Professor; Doctor; Szeged)

ORG: Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged

TITLE: Further investigations on the reduction of sulfochlorides and thiosulfonic acid esters

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 46, no. 4, 1965, 357-372

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur compound, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: A great number of sulfochlorides and thiosulfonic acid esters was reduced with zinc and acid under various experimental conditions and the products of the reaction were determined. The results are presented in full detail. Further reactions between the reaction products and/or the initial reaction components were also discussed. This paper provides further data on the findings reported by the authors Ibid., vol. 1, 1951, p. 319 and vol. 5, 1954, p. 159. Mrs. Doctor E. Rozsa carried out the experiment. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS: 34,165]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 18May65 / ORIG REF: 006 / SOV REF: 001  
OTH REF: 010

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Distr: 4E2c(j)

✓ Investigations in the field of organic sulfur compounds.  
E. Vinkler, F. Klivényi, and J. Szabo (Univ. Szeged).  
Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung. 15, 385-8 (1958) (in English).  
The mechanism of the reduction of aromatic sulfonyl chlorides was reviewed and the structure of the sulfenic anhydrides investigated. Millard Malenchat

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VINKLER, E.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: ACTA CHEMICA. Vol. 17, No. 2, 1958

Vinkler, E. Data on the preparation of arylbenzo 1:3 thiazine derivatives.  
III. Verification of the position of the alkoxy groups in aryl-benzo. 1:3  
thiazine derivatives by synthesis. In German. p. 201

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2  
February 1959, Unclass.

G-2

VINKLER, E.

HUNGARIAN/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25219

Author : Vinkler, E., Szabo, J.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Preparation of Derivatives of Arylbenzo- $\overline{E}$ -1,3-Thiazine.  
II. Reaction of Aromatic Imonothioethers with Formaldehyde.

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 12, No 1, 99-100

Abstract : By reaction of thiophenols in 3,4-(RO) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ SH with nitriles R'CN were synthesized the thio-imino-ethers 3,4-(RO) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ SC(R')=NH (Ia-g, wherein a R=R'=CH $_3$ ; b R=CH $_3$ , R'=C $_6$ H $_5$ ; c R=CH $_3$ , R'=CH $_2$ C $_6$ H $_5$ ; d R=CH $_3$ , R'=3,4-(CH $_2$ O) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ ; e R=R'=C $_6$ H $_5$ ; f R=C $_6$ H $_5$ , R'=3,4-(CH $_2$ ) $_2$ C $_6$ H $_3$ ; g R=CH $_3$ , R'=4-C $_2$ H $_5$ COCC $_6$ H $_4$ ), isolated in the form of hydrochlorides (HC); Ia, g on heating (30 minutes, 100°) with an excess

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If, 103-104; Ig 111-

.. see RZhKhim, 1956, 25722

WINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

Data on the reaction of sulfonamides; a preliminary communication.  
p. 95

Vol. 60, no. 3, Mar. 1954  
MAGYARKEMIAI FOLYOIRAT  
Budapest

Source: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC.  
Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F. Bimolecular reduction of aromatic sulfanyl chlorides as a mechanism of the formation of thiophenols. II. Synthesis of thiophenols. II. Synthesis of thiol-sulfonic acid esters by condensation from anthraquinone-1-sulfenic acid and aromatic sulfinic acids. In German. p. 307.

Vol. 7, no. 3/4, 1955  
ACTA CHIMICA  
SCIENCE  
HUNGARY

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1956

VINKLER, E.; SZABO, J.

Production of aryl-benzo-(e)-1,3,thiazine derivatives; a new rearrangement reaction of aromatic acid amide sulphides. In German. p. 323. Vol 6, No 3/4, 1955. ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, No 4, April 1956

23. Bimolecular reduction of aryl sulphonyl chlorides and the reaction mechanism of thiophenol formalin.  
Synthesis of thiol sulphonates by the condensation of anthraquinone-1-sulphonic acid and aromatic sulphinic acids — E. Vinkler, P. Kilyényi, (Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat — Vol. 61, 1955, No. 4, pp. 103—106)

Benzene sulphonyl chloride I reduced by a calculated amount of zinc and hydrochloric acid yields benzene sulphinic acid II (81% theor.). This reaction proves that during the reduction of compound I yielding thiophenol III as end product the intermediate formed in the first stage of the reaction is undoubtedly compound II. In an analogous manner 2-methyl-benzene sulphonyl chloride was reduced to 2-methyl-benzene sulphinic acid with a yield of 74% (theor.) and the compound 4-chloro-benzene sulphonyl chloride to 4-chloro-benzene sulphinic acid (yield 75% theor.). The condensation reaction between compound II and anthraquinone-1-sulphonic acid in aqueous acetone yielded 1-anthraquinonyl benzene thiol-sulphonate (60.5% theor.). This reaction confirms the assumption that the aryl sulphenic acid produced during the second stage of the reaction sequence  $I \rightarrow III$  condenses with the sulphinic acid derivatives present to the corresponding thiophenol compounds. These experiments provide further data on the reaction mechanism of the reduction process of compound I to compound III.

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*VII. KILBY, 1961*

The bimolecular reduction of benzenesulfonyl chloride as a mechanism for thiophenol formation. I. Elmer Vinkler and Frederic Klitzner (Only Succed. Adv. Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung. 1, 319-24 (1961) (in German)).  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{Cl}$  (I) (14.12 g.), 100 ml.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , and 11.4 g. Zn dust (68.76% pure. Zn in all cases), treated in 45 min. with 50 ml. concd.  $\text{HCl}$  with stirring, the mixt. stirred and refluxed until the Zn disappeared, the  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  phase sepd., washed with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  soln., and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dried, and the  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  evapd., gave 8.0 g. (80%)  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{SH}$  (II), needles (from  $\text{MeOH-H}_2\text{O}$ ), m. 38-40°. Similarly, 1.7 g.  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{H}$ , 30 ml.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , 0.56 g. Zn dust, and 10 ml. concd.  $\text{HCl}$  gave 0.4 g. crude II. I (17.6 g.) added dropwise with stirring to 25.7 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 142 g. crushed ice below  $-5^\circ$ , the mixt. treated gradually with 23.78 g. Zn dust below  $0^\circ$ , stirred 1 hr. more, warmed gradually to room temp., heated to boiling, refluxed 30 min. till the Zn disappeared, some  $\text{PhSH}$  steam distd., the residue extd. with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , the ext. washed with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  dried, and the  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  evapd. gave 9.4 g. (84.6%)  $\text{Ph}_2\text{S}$  (III), m. and mixed m.p. 60-1° (from  $\text{MeOH}$ ). II (2.0 g.), 50 ml.  $\text{MeOH}$ , and 1.52 g. Zn dust, treated with 15 ml. concd.  $\text{HCl}$  at  $0^\circ$  with stirring, the mixt. gradually heated to boiling, refluxed until the Zn disappeared, steam distd., and worked up as above, gave 1.7 g. III. According to the method of Schiller and Otto [*Ber.* 9, 1588 (1876)], 1.7 g.  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{H}$  and 1.66 g.  $\text{PhSH}$  in refluxed 30 min. with stirring with 6.4 ml. concd.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in 35 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , the unreacted  $\text{PhSH}$  steam distd., the residue extd. with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , the ext. dried, and the  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  evapd. gave 1.0 g. (45%) crude III. The reduction of I is postulated to go through the steps  $\text{I} \rightarrow \text{PhSO}_2\text{H} \rightarrow \text{II} \rightarrow \text{III} \rightarrow \text{PhSH}$ .

Richard I. Akawie

FERENCZY, Lajos (Szeged (428), Hungary.); ZSOLT, Janos (Szeged (428), Hungary.); VINKLER, Elemer (Szeged, Beloiannis ter 9, Hungary.); KLIVENYI, Elemer (Szeged, Beloiannis ter 9, Hungary.)

Antimicrobial activity of aromatic thiolsulphonates and thiolsulphinates. Acta biol Hung 12 no.2:121-126 '61.

1. Institute for Plant Physiology, University of Szeged (Head: I. Szalai) and Institute for Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Medical University, Szeged (Head: D. Koszegi).

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Vinkler, Elemér

An attempted synthesis of 4-aryl-1,3-benzothiazine derivatives. <sup>7</sup>  
~~Elemér Vinkler and János Szabó (Magyar Kémiai Intézet, Szeged, Hungary) Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat 66, 559 (1954). Unsuccessful attempts were made to synthesize 4-aryl-1,3-benzothiazine bases from N-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)mercapto-  
 methylphthalimide by suitable substitution and subsequent isomerization.~~

Distr: 4E3d

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VINKLER, E.

19. Preparation of aromatic thiosulphonates and disulphides by the bimolecular reduction of sulphonyl chlorides (in German) -- E. Vinkler, E. Klivenyi. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* Vol. 5, 1954, No. 1-2, pp. 159-165.

Good yields were obtained by the reduction of benzene sulphonyl chloride to phenyl benzenethiosulphonate and diphenyl sulphide, respectively, by predetermined amounts of zinc dust calculated on the basis of given equations. To determine the generality of the reaction extensive investigations were undertaken and the successful preparation of a great number of highly pure thiosulphonate derivatives -- with yields ranging from 57 to 100% -- were recorded. This method proved to be superior to other procedures described in literature. Disulphide compounds were prepared by this method with yields of 75 to 106%. Disadvantages of the method are that only pure aromatic sulphonyl chlorides are suitable as starting materials, and that the reaction conditions prescribed must be strictly adhered to.

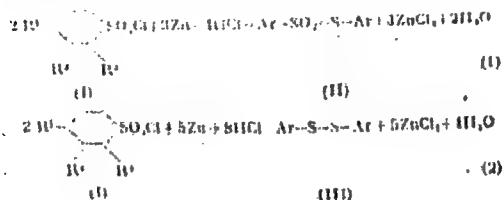
Vinkler, E.

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HUNG.

13. Preparation of aromatic sulphonic acid thiol esters and disulphides by the bimolecular reduction of sulphonic acid chlorides. E. Vinkler, E. H. (Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat - Vol. 46, 1951, No. 3, pp. 225-229)

The sulphonic acid chloride compounds (I a to g) are reduced with good yield by the calculated amount of zinc dust - see equations (1) and (2) - into the corresponding simple thiosulphonates (II) or disulphides (III) respectively in the presence of excess mineral acid.



- 1 a R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = H; R<sup>3</sup> = CH<sub>3</sub>
- 2 R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = H; R<sup>3</sup> = CH<sub>3</sub>
- 3 R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = H; R<sup>3</sup> = OCH<sub>3</sub>
- 4 R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = H; R<sup>3</sup> = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
- 5 R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = H; R<sup>3</sup> = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
- 6 R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = H; R<sup>3</sup> = COOH
- 7 R<sup>1</sup> = R<sup>2</sup> = H; R<sup>3</sup> = Cl

Di-1-naphthyl thiosulphonate or disulphide is prepared in analogy by the reduction of naphthalene-1-sulphonic acid chloride. This procedure proved to be more advantageous for the preparation of thiosulphonates i.e. disulphides than other methods described in literature.

VINKLER, E.

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Production of aromatic thiosulphonic esters and disulphides by bimolecular reduction of sulphonyl chlorides. Vinkler and E. Khvenyi (J. *lett. chim. hung.*, 1954, 5, 159—168). The equations,  $2R \cdot SO_2Cl + 3Zn + 4HCl \rightarrow R \cdot SO_2SR + 3ZnCl_2 + 2H_2O$ , and  $2R \cdot SO_2Cl + 5Zn + 8HCl \rightarrow RS \cdot SR + 5ZnCl_2 + 4H_2O$ , appear to be general expressions for the conversion of aromatic sulphonyl chlorides into aromatic thiosulphonic esters and disulphides respectively. Fuming HCl (d 1.19) is added gradually to a stirred mixture of *o*-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Me $\cdot$ SO<sub>2</sub>Cl and Zn dust at 0° which is then warmed until dissolution of the metal is complete. The ethereal layer is freed from sulphonic acid, dried and distilled giving *o*-tolyl *o*-toluenethiosulphonate, m.p. 95—97°, in 57% yield. The following compounds are prepared similarly: *p*-tolyl *p*-toluenethiosulphonate, m.p. 76—77°, *p*-methoxyphenyl *p*-methoxybenzenethiosulphonate, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub>, m.p. 86—88°, 3 : 4-dimethoxyphenyl 3 : 4-dimethoxybenzenethiosulphonate, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>11</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (75%), m.p. 110—112°, *p*-acetamidophenyl *p*-acetamidobenzenethiosulphonate, m.p. 223° (decomp.), *m*-carboxyphenyl *m*-carboxybenzenethiosulphonate, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>4</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (78%), m.p. 216—217° (decomp.), *p*-chlorophenyl *p*-chlorobenzenethiosulphonate (84%), r.p. 133—134°, 1-naphthyl naphthalene-1-thiosulphonate (100%), m.p. 118—120° (lit., 104—106°). When reaction is carried out similarly but with use of a larger proportion of Zn the products are di-*o*-tolyl (83%), m.p. 36—38°, di-*p*-tolyl (89%), m.p. 46—47°, *pp'*-dimethoxydiphenyl (92%), m.p. 44—45°, 3 : 4 : 3' : 4'-tetramethoxydiphenyl, m.p. 94°, *pp'*-diacetamidodiphenyl (78%), forms m.p. 120—121°, and 180—182° respectively, *mm'*-dicarboxydiphenyl (100%), m.p. 239—240° (decomp.), *pp'*-dichlorodiphenyl (73%), m.p. 70—71°, and di-1-naphthyl disulphide, (100%), m.p. 85—86°.

H. WREN.

VINKLER, E.; KLIVENYI, F.

Verification of the structure of aromatic thiosulfonic acid esters by the chemical method. I. p.13. (Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 60, no. 1, Jan. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL). LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

VINKLER, X.E.

CH  $\sqrt{\text{Determination by a chemical method of the structure of aromatic thiosulfonic esters. I. E. Vinkler and P. Kll-ger (Univ. Szeged). Atta Chim. Sci. Hung. 4, 271-282 (1954) (in German) (English summary).}$ —Decision of the structures  $\text{RS(O)}_2\text{SR}'$  (I) and  $\text{RS(O)OSR}'$  (II) between the structures for thiosulfonic esters has not previously been made by chem. methods, and only recently by infrared spectroscopy (Cymerman and Willis, C.A. 49, 8354e). Repetition of earlier reductions by III and NaHSO<sub>3</sub> (Miller and Smiles, C.A. 19, 1133; Hinsberg, C.A. 3, 650) in general substantiated the previous results. Similar addnl. reductions were carried out on I (or II) ( $\text{R} = \text{R}' = \text{Ar}$ ) to give likewise  $\text{p-ClC}_6\text{H}_4$  and ( $\text{R} = \text{p-ClC}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $\text{R}' = \text{Ph}$ ) to give likewise  $\text{p-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$  and  $(\text{PhSh})$ . Since the mol. was split in all  $\text{p-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$  and  $(\text{PhSh})$  between I and II was yet possible, no decision between I and II was split in all possible. By using Zn and  $\text{HCl}$  (C.A. 49, 2340h in amts. equiv. to 2 and 4 H g.-atoms per mole I, resp., decs. on might finally be made. The given wt. of I was dissolved in 50 ml.  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , the Zn dust added, the fuming  $\text{HCl}$  dropped in during 10–20 min. under stirring and ice-cooling, the mixt. refluxed until all Zn had dissolved, cooled, the  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  layer (A) washed with 1%  $\text{NaOH}$ , the alk. soln. acidified with concd.  $\text{HCl}$ , and 3 g.  $\text{FeCl}_3$  added to give the orange-red  $\text{Fe}(\text{O}_2\text{SR})$  (III). The identified by Hinsberg's reduction method (loc. cit.). The filtrate from III was washed with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and the dried filtrate from III was washed with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and the dried  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  layer evapd. to leave the  $\text{RSH}$ . A was washed repeatedly with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dried over  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , and the  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  evapd.

[illegible]

VINKLER, E.; SZABO, J.

Attempt to synthesize 4-aryl-1, 3-benzothiazine derivatives. p. 55. (Magyar Kemiai  
Folyoirat, Budapest, Vol. 60, no. 2, Feb. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL). LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

LEMER

G-2

Country : Hungary  
 Category : Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry  
 Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Kimiya No. 6, 1959 19418  
 Author : Vinkler, E.; Klivenyi, F.; Szabo, J.  
 Institut. : Hungarian Academy of Sciences  
 Title : Investigations in the Field of Organic Sulfur  
 Compounds. Short Communication.  
 Orig. Pub. : Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 15,  
 No 4, 385-388

Abstract : Reduction of  $\text{ArSO}_2\text{Cl}$  [I, wherein  $\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ,  $p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $o\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $p\text{-CH}_3\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4$ , 3,4- $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$ ,  $p\text{-CH}_3\text{-CONHC}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $m\text{-HOOC}_6\text{H}_4$ ,  $p\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4$ ] with Zn in acid medium takes place over the stages  $\text{ArSO}_2\text{H}$  (II),  $\text{ArSO}_2\text{SAr}$  (III) and  $\text{ArSSAr}$  (IV), to  $\text{ArSH}$ . By action of  $\text{Cl}_2$  on III were obtained I and  $\text{ArSCl}$  (V), which excludes the possibility of the structure  $\text{ArS(O)S(O)Ar}$  in lieu of III. The product obtained by Zincke (Zincke Th., Farr F., Liebigs Ann. Chem., 1912, 391, 55), to which the structure  $\text{ArSOSAr}$  was ascribed, has actually the structure  $\text{ArS(=O)SAr}$  (VI) and was obtained by oxidation of IV with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOOH}$  (VII). By action of VII on VI there was obtained III, which negates the possibility of a structure

Card: 1/3

G-2

Country : Hungary  
Category :

19418

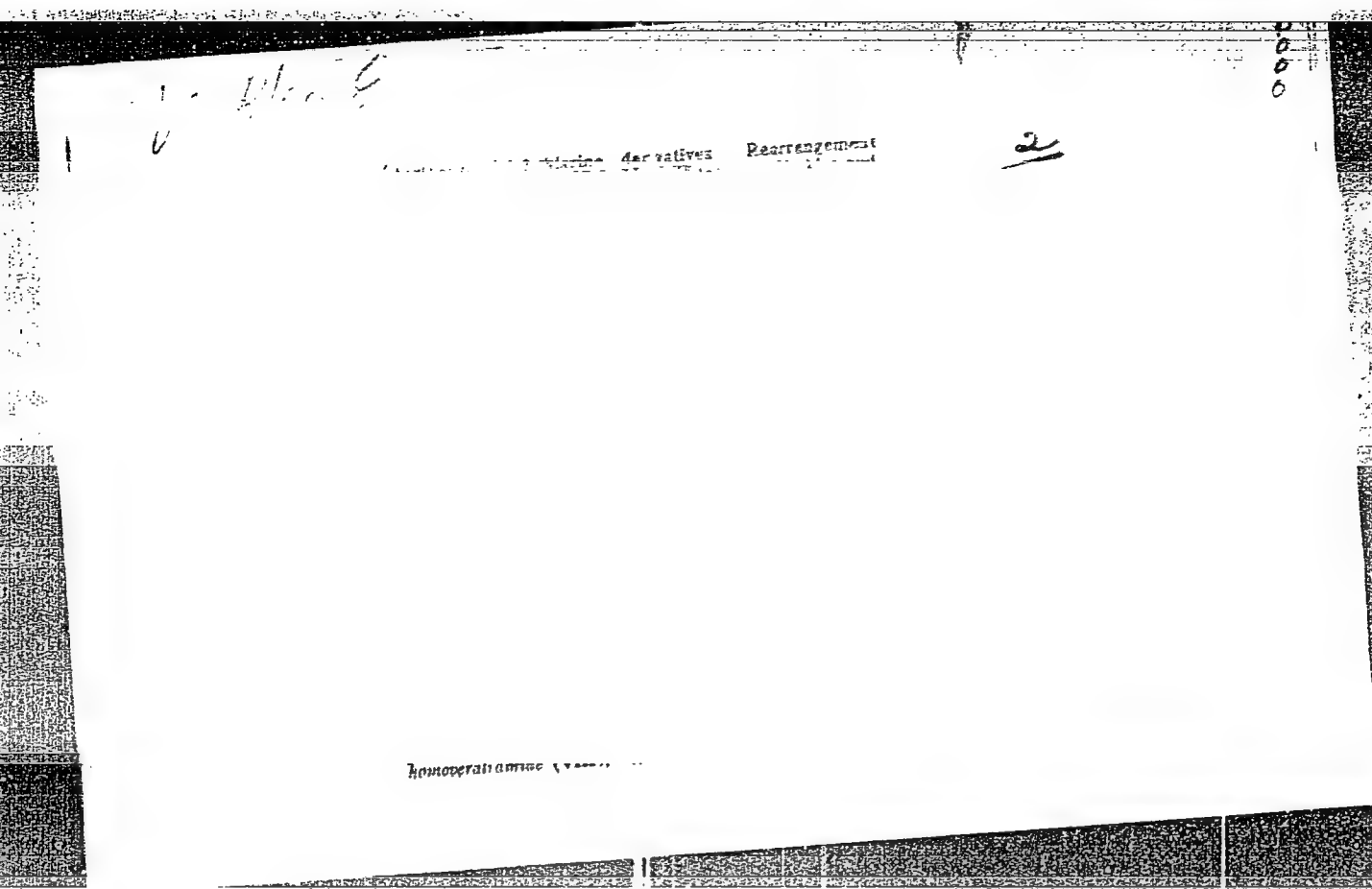
Abs. Jour. :

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : of VIIla with VIII or with V results in VI.  
-- S. Ioffe.

Card: 3/3



**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

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**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

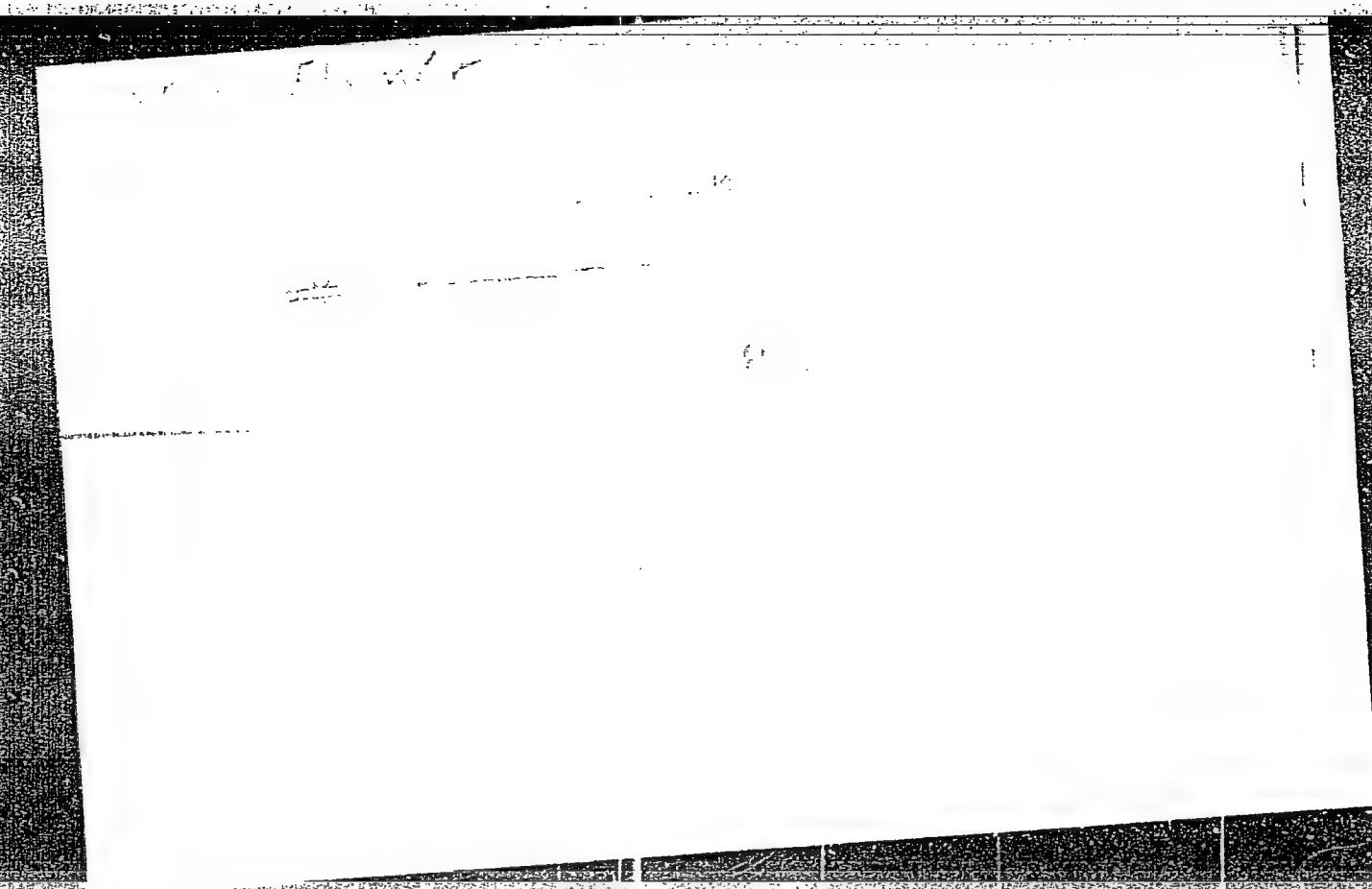
**CIA-RDP86-00513R001859830004-3**

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001859830004-3"

VINKLER, ELEMER

7685 • Verification of Structure of Aromatic Thiolsulfonic  
Esters by Chemical Method. (Hungarian) Vinkler, Elemér  
and Kerecs, Klávia. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat, v. 60, no. 1,  
Jan. 1954, p. 13-20.  
Reduction of thiolsulfonates by an amount of Zn and acid  
equivalent to two atoms of H led to scission of S-S bond.  
Tables. 12 ref.

CA

Attempted synthesis of  $\beta$ -alanine. An anomalous reaction of *N*-(bromomethyl)phthalimide. Elemér Vinkler and János Szabó (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Acta Chim. Hung.* 1, 103-7 (1951) (in Russian). —  $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NCH}_2\text{Br}$  and  $\text{NaCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_3$  gave  $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_3$  and  $\text{NaBr}$  instead of the expected  $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_3$ . The reaction described by Bue (*C.A.* 41, 3446c) is not related to this reaction, since  $\text{o-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})_2\text{NCH}_2\text{OH}$  with  $\text{CH}_2(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_3$  gave diphtalimidomethane, m. 221-3°, and  $\text{HCHO}$ . István Fényi

10

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES

Chloralide of malic acid. Blenda Vinkler and Emil Horvath (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Acta Chem. Sci. Hungarica* 1, 70-80 (1972). Various derivs. were obtained of the chloralide (I) of malic acid, prepd. from malic acid and free chloral according to Wallach (*Ann. Chem.* 193, 43 (1878)) by treating them at a high temp. in a closed tube. The chloride of dl-1 consisted of snow-white crystals, sol. in ether and  $C_6H_6$ , and decomps. quickly in the air. *Isomers of dl-1*: Me,  $C_6H_5$ ,  $O_2C_6H_5$ , colorless prisms, m. 72-3°; Et, needles, m. 76-7°; Ph, prisms, m. 120°; m-tolyl, m. 103°; o-methoxyphenyl, m. 76-7°; thymyl, m. 107-8°; from benzeneethiol, m. 123-6°. *Amide*,  $C_6H_5O_2N$ , of dl-1, m. 164°; diethylamide m. 92-3°. *dl-Malonyl (N-phenyl-dl-malimide)*,  $C_{12}H_{11}O_4N$ , needles growing radially, m. 181°; Ac deriv., needles, m. 143-4°. *N-2-Naphthyl-dl-malimide*,  $C_{20}H_{15}O_4N$ , needles, m. 107-8°. Ac deriv., needles, m. 164°. *Benzoyl-dl-lactic acid chloralide*,  $C_{12}H_{11}O_4Cl$ , m. 140°. István Findly

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

CA

The reaction of *N*-(bromomethyl)phthalimide with sodium malonate ester. Klement Vinkler and János Szabó (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 86, 209-10 (1980).  $\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{Br}$  (I) with  $\text{NaCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$  in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  gave  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ ,  $\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NNa}$ , and  $\text{NaBr}$ . Instead of the expected  $\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ . The reaction described by Bue (C.A. 61, 3446) is not related to this observation. The product obtained by him in the condensation of  $\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  (II) and  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$  proved to be  $\alpha\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2$  (III). II with  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$  yielded III and  $\text{HClO}$ . The new reaction is probably caused by the abnormal polarizability of the Br and N atoms in I. (Preliminary communication.) I. Finkly

CA

10

The reaction of *N*-(bromomethyl)phthalimide with sodium malonic ester. Elemér Vinkler and János Szabo (Univ. Szeged, Hungary). *Magyar Kém. Folyóirat* 56, 209 (1950).  $\alpha$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Br) (I) with NaCH(CO<sub>2</sub>Et)<sub>2</sub> in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> gave CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CO<sub>2</sub>Et)<sub>2</sub>,  $\alpha$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na, and NaBr instead of the expected  $\alpha$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH(CO<sub>2</sub>Et)<sub>2</sub>). The reaction described by Buc (C.A. 41, 3446c) is not related to this observation. The product obtained by him in the condensation of  $\alpha$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO)CH<sub>2</sub>OH (II) and CH<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>2</sub>Et)<sub>2</sub> proved to be  $\alpha$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CO)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> (III). II with concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> yielded III and HCHO. The new reaction is probably caused by the abnormal polarizability of the Br and N atoms in I. (Preliminary communication) I. Finály

CH

Experiments on the oxidation of 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl  
desyl sulfide. Elemér Vinkler and Kamill Autheried.  
*Acta Univ. Szeged, Chem. et Phys.* 2, 105-7 (1948) (in Ger-  
man).—To 0.12 g. Na in 6 ml. abs. EtOH was added 0.85  
g. 3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>SH, the mercaptide pptd. after 10  
min. by addn. of 20 ml. abs. ether in small portions, fil-  
tered, washed with abs. ether, added to 1.1 gram desyl  
chloride in 7 ml. abs. EtOH, shaken 15 min., water added,  
and the product recrystd. from CCl<sub>4</sub>, giving 90% light  
yellowish needles of *o*-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-*o*-  
phenylacetophenone, m. 103°; 1 mol. in EtOH treated  
with 3 mols. HONH<sub>2</sub>·HCl and 9 mols. KOH in water for  
1 hr. at the b.p., the soln. cooled in ice and neutralized,  
and the product recrystd. from EtOH gave 3,4-(MeO)<sub>2</sub>-  
C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>SH, m. 87-9°. István Finály

VINKLER, Elemor, a kémiai tudományok doktora

An account of the Liblice symposium on the chemistry of organic sulphur compounds. Kem tud kozl MTA 22 no.3/4:462 '64.

1. Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Szeged Medical University, Szeged.

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

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VINKLER, F.

✓ 17. The spatial structure of thiosulphonic acid esters determined by chemical methods, II. Reactions of

3

aromatic thiosulphonic acid esters and sulphenic anhydrides with chlorine. (In German) F. KIVÉNYI, J. Szabó, F. Vinkler, *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. 6, 1955, No. 3-4, pp. 373-380.

Phen

Aromatic thiosulphonic acid esters are split by the action of chlorine into the corresponding sulphonic chlorides and sulphenic chlorides. Sulphenic acidic anhydrides are decomposed under identical conditions into the corresponding sulphinic acidic chlorides and sulphenic chlorides. Thus the structural asymmetry of the thiosulphonic acid esters was verified by chemical reactions. However these reactions failed to furnish any further information concerning the real structure of the compounds i. e. which of the two possible structural isomerides corresponds to the compounds prepared.

PM

VINKLER, R. [Winkler, R.]; LAZAREVA, M.V. [translator]

Chemistry of tetracyanoethylene. Usp.khim 32 no.12:1525-1536 D '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

NARZIKULOV, M.N.; VINKLER, N.G.

New species of the genus *Aphidiera* HRL (Homoptera, Aphididae)  
from Tajikistan. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 3 no.5:49-54 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii im. akademika Ye.N. Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Narzikulov).  
(Tajikistan—Plant lice)

VINKLER, N., inzhener

Unification and standard technology for consumers' goods. Prom.  
koop. no. 7:11-13 J1'55. (MIRA 8:11)  
(Russia--Manufacturers)

Radiobiology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZADUBAN, Milan; BRUTOVSKY, Milan; LIPTAKOVA, Gizela; VINKLEROVA, Olga; Department of Radiobiology, Institute of Experimental Biology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, and Chair of Biology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, P.J. Safarik University (Oddelenie Radiobiologie Ustavu Experimentálnej Biologie Slovenskej Akadémie Vied a Katedra Biologie Prirodovedeckej Fakulty Univerzity Pavla Jozefa Safarika), Kosice.

"Determination of Radioactive Iodine in Plants."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 8, 1966, pp 578 - 588

Abstract: The authors describe a method of measuring the activity of  $I^{131}$  in plant materials either directly or after chemical treatment.  $I^{131}$  is detected by means of scintillation detectors using beta or gamma radiation. When  $I^{131}$  is the only radioactive element present, chemical treatment of the sample is not needed; when other active elements are present, it may be determined spectrometrically or after a chemical treatment.  $I^{131}$  is extracted from plant materials by NaOH at 100°C; the extraction can be improved by ultrasonic devices. Separation-concentration methods recommended are: extraction-precipitation; ion exchange by a solid and liquid anion exchanger; chemical sorption. 7 Figures, 3 Tables, 3 1/1 Western, 5 Czech, 2 Russian references. (Ms. rec. 5 Nov 65).

VINKMAN, H.K.

Stratigraphic column of pre-Cambrian and lower Paleozoic  
sediments in the Gornyy Altai. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61:  
5-25 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINNIAN, M. K.

42109 VINNIAN, M. K. - struktura stratigrafiyadrevnikh tolsh ka-tunskogo nerstantik-  
linal'yugo vystupana severnom-altae. Trudy gorno-geol. in-ta (akad nauk SSSR.  
zap. sib. filial), vy. 2, 1948, s. 73-82.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

VINKMAN, M. K.

26978 VINKMAN, M. K. - Novyye dannyye i vozraste giperbazitov adtaya. Doklady akad. Nauk SSSR, novaya seriya, t. LXVIII, No 1, 1949, S. 135-36

SO: leptopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

VINKMAN, M. K.

Jul 48

USSR/Geology  
Stratification  
Orography

"Stratigraphy of the Earliest Deposits of Northeast-  
ern Part of the Altay Mountains," M. K. Vinkman,  
3 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 1

Vinkman's investigations in the subject area clarify  
existing ideas of the stratigraphy of Cambrian and  
Pre-Cambrian strata. He conducted them along the  
lower course of the Katun River, where the Katun  
horst-anticline ledge and the Anay depression meet.  
Submitted 6 Apr 1948.

FDS

8/49T77

VINEMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphy of Proterozoic, Sinian, and Cambrian sediments in the  
Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.5:4-50 '59. (MIRA 17:6)  
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SENNIKOV, V.M.; VINKMAN, M.K.; KONONOV, A.N.

Cambrian-Ordovician and Ordovician in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy  
SNIIGGIMS no.5:51-66 '59. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; PCSPELOV, A.G.; POLETAYEVA, O.K.;  
YEGOROVA, L.I.; ROMANENKO, M.F.; FEDYANINA, Ye.S.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.;  
CHERNYSHEVA, S.V.; ROMANENKO, Ye.V.; ASKARINA, N.A.; BOYARINOV, A.S.;  
NADLER, Yu.S.; GORELOV, G.F.

Scheme of the stratigraphy of Lower Cambrian and the lower part of  
Middle Cambrian sediments in the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy  
SNIIGGIMS no.24:23-34 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; YEGOROVA, L.I.

Key sections of the Lower Cambrian and Sina in Gornaya Shoriya  
and the Gornyy Altai. Sov.geol. 5 no.12:44-56 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii,  
geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.

(Gornaya Shoriya—Geology, Stratigraphic)  
(Altai Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.V.

Correlation of Cambrian sediments in the western part of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:38-78 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.; VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphic position of phosphorite and manganese occurrences  
in Gornaya Shoriya and in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy SNIIGGIMS  
no.24:107-115 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.; ERAYEVSKIY, B.G.

Stratigraphic scheme of Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian sediments in  
the Kuznetsk Alatau, Gornaya Shoriya, the Salair Range, and the  
Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.29:34-49 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)